

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1868.

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THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Ordinary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Important Public Notice. MUST BE SOLD.

We offer our immense Stock of New Goods at less than cost prices. We invite the attention of Wholesale & Retail Buyers. Special attention is called to our immense Stock of Boots and Shoes, The largest, best selected and cheapest in North Carolina. A splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS, CALICOES, &c.

AN IMMENSE AND ELEGANT Variety of Delaines, all grades; Shawls, Blankets, Hosiery, Notions, And everything in our line.

Gents and Boys Clothing, all grades and all prices—Jackets, Suits, Casinges, Broad Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Under Shirts, Hosiery, &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BAGGING And Ropes, &c., &c., at prices that defy competition. Wholesale and Retail Dealers will find our Stock the cheapest and largest in Charlotte.
H. & R. EMANUEL,
Tryon Street, next door to Mansion House.
October 25, 1867.

Afloat all Alone.

Having purchased the interest of J. M. Sanders in the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, I would respectfully ask the custom of my friends and the public generally. And it fair dealing be with anything in the party with whom you do business, all I ask is showing. My stock consists of such goods as are usually found in the provision line.
S. F. HODGSON,
April 20, 1867. Next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The present session opened on Tuesday, the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868. OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jas. B. Lawrence, Jr., A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social Studies.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pugh, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Mrs. Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Pender, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address:
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

Medical Card.

DRS. GIBSON & MCCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. From a large experience in private as well as Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
Dec 11, 1865. ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.
J. F. MCCOMBS, M. D.

MILLER & BLACK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions & Produce, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have now in Store and will keep constantly on hand a full and select stock of the above articles for sale to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
R. M. MILLER, W. J. BLACK,
September 23, 1867.

English Blue Stone.

A fresh supply of this fine article for sale, low at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Congress and Kissingen Waters, SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs and various articles of Perfumery, fresh supply, just received at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
September 9, 1867.

COOKING STOVES, OF THE LATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.

D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Speed's Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any stove heretofore used.
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.

D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
"TIN-WARE" made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY,
Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C.
March 25, 1867.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Robert Shaw & Son,
Tailor from the Mansion House.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of SADDLES, HARNESS, Bridles, Martingales, COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order. As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW,
Oct 14, 1867.

Forgot to Look Up.

I have somewhere seen the story of a man who went one evening to steal corn from his neighbor's field. He took his little boy with him to sit on the fence and keep a look out, to give warning in case any one should come along. The man jumped over the fence with a large bag on his arm, and before commencing to take the corn, he looked all around, and not seeing any person, he was just about to fill his bag. Then the little fellow, his son—a good little fellow he was, too—cried out:

"Father, there is one way you haven't looked yet!"

The father was startled, and supposing that someone was coming, he asked his son which way he meant.

"Why," said the little boy, "you forgot to look up!"

The father was conscience-stricken; he came back over the fence, took his little boy by the hand, and hurried quietly home without the corn which he had designed to take. The little boy had reminded him that the eyes of God were upon him.

THOMAS W. DEWEY & CO. Bankers and Exchange Brokers.

TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Negotiate Loans and Discount Business Paper, Purchase and Sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive Money on Deposit, Buy Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion and Bank Notes, make Collections and remit on day of payment, and transact General Banking Business.
December 2, 1867.

GOING TO MOVE.

Preparatory to moving, 1st January next, to 2d door from Springs Corner, Tryon Street, we offer our entire Stock of GOODS at the very lowest market prices, REGARDLESS OF COST.
We are determined to reduce our Stock by that time. Call soon and secure bargains.
Dec 2, 1867. McLEOD & STEELE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION In Prices!

I am now making extensive changes in the construction of my Store, and being desirous as far as possible to reduce my present Stock of Goods, I offer my large and well selected Stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Ladies' Misses' Gents' and Boys' Shoes are now being sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls REGARDLESS OF COST.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION in Dry Goods of every description.

Men's Clothing at Heavy Reduction.

I am determined to reduce my Stock before entering the New Year, and offer for the next THIRTY DAYS such inducements as cannot fail to satisfy all.

A. SINGLARK,
Springs Corner.
Nov 25, 1867.

Pictures at 50 cents

And upwards, at the Photographic Gallery over Jas. Harty & Co's Store, next to the Court House. Call and get a superb likeness of yourself and family, at low rates according to style and finish. Copies taken of old Pictures in a superior manner. Satisfaction guaranteed at the Gallery of

H. BAUMGARTEN,
Next to Court House
May 6, 1867.

Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.

The undersigned having lately moved to their new Store, corner Trade and College Streets, offer at wholesale and retail all the leading articles usually kept in a well conducted Grocery Store, at prices that cannot be undersold.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

50 SACKS RO COFFEE,
20 Barrels Brown Sugar,
20 Barrels "B and O" Soft Coffee Sugar,
10 Tierces and Boxes Havana Sugar,
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

10 BARRELS CARDENAS MOLASSES,
10 Tierces Demerara Molasses,
5 Barrels "Bee Hive" Syrup,
5 Hhds. genuine New Orleans Molasses.
The latter for retail only at STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

150 PACKAGES RAISINS IN WHOLE Boxes, halves and Quarters,
125 Boxes "English Dairy" Cheese,
10 Barrels Fresh Soda Crackers,
200 Boxes No 1 and Sea-Ed Herrings,
75 Packages Mackerel in Bbls, 2 Bbls and Kits, for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

4000 POUNDS IRON COTTON TIES (various Patterns),
25 Coils Rope,
200 Lbs. Hemp Twine,
500 Yards Dundee Bagging,
3000 Yards Gunny Bagging, slightly damaged, for sale low by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

27 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
12 Barrels Corn Whiskey,
5 Barrels Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey,
2 Barrels Holland Gin,
On consignment and for sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

THE highest market price paid for Wheat, Corn, Peas, Flour, and other Country Produce, by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestic, &c., &c., to our Branch House in New York by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
December 9, 1867.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL, NEWTON, N. C.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in January next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention given to MATHEMATICAL TEACHING. Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$50 to \$225, in currency.

Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs at about half these prices.

For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.
J. C. CLAPP, A. B.
Dec 9, 1867.

Western Division, W. C. & Rutherford R. R. On and after Thursday, 31st of October, 1867, the Passenger Train on this Division will run tri-weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

GOING WEST:
Leave Charlotte, 8:00 a. m.
"Lincolnton, 10:45 "
Arrive at Cherryville, 11:30 "

GOING EAST:
Leave Cherryville, 12:30 p. m.
"Lincolnton, 1:30 "
Arrive at Charlotte, 3:00 "

GOING WEST:
Leave Charlotte, 8:00 a. m.
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"Lincolnton, 1:30 "
Arrive at Charlotte, 3:00 "

The President Jokes a Mission Hunter.

Applicants for foreign missions are as plentiful as blackberries just now. They fill the hotels, and night and day take possession of the ante-room of the executive office, where the great dispenser of patronage sits patiently from 10 a. m. till close on midnight. Gentlemen who are anxious for a few years abroad come with loads of recommendations, and are modest enough to press their own claims in person. Last night one of these patriots called upon the President, accompanied by an influential friend. The latter did the introduction, and after a few flourishes of blarney and soft sawder, remarked:

"Mr President, this is a young gentleman who desires you to give him something abroad for a few years. He considers himself a good representative of the conservative people of New Jersey, who have a majority in that little State of seventeen thousand."

"To which the President replied—"He certainly comes well recommended."

Influential gentleman, smiling hopefully—"Yes, sir, that seventeen thousand is a good recommendation."

The President—"It is a fine recommendation, but I think we ought not to reduce that seventeen thousand majority by sending the young gentleman away. He is more useful in New Jersey than abroad."

The influential party and the young gentleman with foreign tastes smiled grimly and departed.

MILCH COWS.—A writer who says his cow gives him the milk that is wanted in a family of eight persons, and from which was made two hundred and sixty pounds of butter this year, gives the following as his treatment. He says:

"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow three times a day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which brand has been stirred at the rate of one quart to a gallon of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent more milk immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning and night."

HOUSE-KEEPING.—At an agricultural gathering in an English town, the other day, Colonel Fane, referring to the high price of meat, said he was his opinion that prices might be a little too high at the present time, even for farmers themselves. He did not know whether to fall back upon. He did not know whether or not he should be abused if he ventured to recommend it, but he had eaten horse-flesh himself, and he ventured to say that there was a great and unnecessary prejudice against it. He was once dining in company with several other gentlemen, with one of our greatest men—who had quails for breakfast that cost four or five shillings each—but at dinner there was a piece of meat on the table, and his friend said to them, "Just taste this." Well, one said it was rather dry, and another said it was not; but it was generally approved of, although there was a difference of opinion upon it. "That," said the host, "is a bit of my old black pony, which you know so well" (roars of laughter). He looked upon the horse as the cleanest-feeding animal in the world, and did not think any harm would come if they tried the experiment.

FINLEY HIGH SCHOOL, LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence Jan'y 15th, 1868, and close June the 24.

Tuition in English Branches from \$12 to \$18 00 " Classics, 25 00

Board in good private families, including all necessary expenses, except lights, \$12 50 to \$13 per month. These prices are all payable in currency. One half in advance.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.
December 16, 1867. 4w.

Health for the Southern Invalid.

Found in the use of KAY'S WORDSWELL'S Vegetable Restorative Pills, imported by A. H. ERWIN & CO.

These Pills supersede the use of Blue Mass, Calomel and all dangerous medicines: are most effective in Chills and Fever, and will renew and invigorate the body. As we have been disfranchised by the Yankees let us turn disfranchisement into Yankee trash medicines and Yankee nostrums.

This Medicine can be had at Dr. SEAR'S and Walker & Brothers', Charlotte, and at Dr. G. B. Powell's, Salisbury, and of A. H. ERWIN, Lincoln, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1867.

I have used some of the above mentioned Pills (Kay's Wordswell's Vegetable Restorative Pills), and can cheerfully say that I regard them as a safe and efficient remedy for many disorders incident to our country.

L. G. JONES, M. D.

State of North Carolina, Cleveland County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1867. Wm. Falls and Nancy Dickson, Administrators, vs. Robert Falls and others.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy J. Dickson, Rachel Ratterree, Noah Falls, and wife Amanda, are not inhabitants of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made, in the Charlotte Democrat, for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, and answer their petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. JENKINS, Clerk.
98-6w [pr. ext. \$10.]

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS.

We are now receiving a large and choice selection of New

Toys, Christmas Presents, Notices, &c., and Confectioneries generally, to which we invite the attention of the public.

THE LITTLE FOLKS ESPECIALLY.

Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call and examine our goods and prices, as we have the largest stock of the kind in the City and cannot be undersold by any one.

Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, Accordions, Pipes, Drums, Tamborines, Sugar Boxes, Buckets, Tubs, Travelling and Market Baskets.

NESBIT & MAXWELL.

Photographic Albums, Very fine and Cheap at Dec 16, 1867. NESBIT & MAXWELL'S.

The Johnson-Sherman Negotiation.

BY HON. S. R. MALLORY.

It was evident to every dispassionate mind that no further military stand could be made, and that Mr Davis should secure his safety by leaving the country in the event of the failure of these negotiations; and it was deemed expedient that he should place himself further South, to be ready to cross the Mississippi and get into Mexico, or to leave the coast of Florida for the Bahamas or Cuba.

But it was no less evident that Mr Davis was extremely reluctant to quit the country at all, and that he would make no effort to leave it so long as he could find an organized body of troops, however small, in the field. He shrunk from the idea of abandoning any body of men who might still be found willing to strike for the cause, and gave little attention to the question of his personal safety.

In leaving Greensboro, Mr Reagan, Mr Breckinridge, and Mr Mallory rode with Mr Davis and his three aids on horseback; and Mr Trenholm, Mr George Davis and Mr Benjamin, comprising the six members of the Cabinet, were in ambulances with General Cooper and other officers. The roads were bad from recent rains and long use of them without repairs. Their route lay through Jamestown, High Point and Lexington, and at the latter place, which they reached at 9 o'clock, P. M., they staid all night.

—Mr Davis and a portion of his Cabinet stopping at the house of Mr Barringer, where they were most cordially and hospitably received, and where Mrs. Barringer, a cultivated and refined lady, evinced all the warmth and kindness of a true daughter of the South.

The party left Lexington during the forenoon of the next day, rode slowly to keep with the wagons and ambulances, crossed the head waters of the Pee Dee, and reached Salisbury that evening. Salisbury had been occupied by the enemy, and much of the town, including the depot and railroad buildings, had been destroyed. Mr Davis went to the house of a private friend, where he remained all night, and on the following afternoon the party again started South, and stayed that night at the little town of Concord.

On the following day they rode into Charlotte. Here the Confederate Government had several public establishments, many local officers; and arrangements had been made for the accommodation of Mr Davis and Cabinet at private houses, and they were received and treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy.

Upon all sides, however, the proofs of the exploded cause were evident.

In the course of an hour after reaching Charlotte, and before the party had separated for their several quarters, a dispatch was received from Mr Breckinridge (who had, with Mr Reagan, returned to Johnston's camp at Greensboro) by Mr Davis, announcing the assassination of Mr Lincoln.

To a friend who met him a few minutes after he had received it, and who expressed his incredulity as to its truthfulness, Mr Davis replied that true it sounded like a canard, but in such a condition of public affairs as the country then presented, a crime of this kind might be perpetrated. His friend remarked that the news was very disastrous for the South; for such an event would substitute for the known humanity and benevolence of Mr Lincoln a feeling of vindictiveness in his successor and in Congress, and that an attempt would doubtless be made to connect the Government or the people of the South with the assassination. To this Mr Davis replied, sadly: "I certainly have no special regard for Mr Lincoln; but there are a great many men of whose end I would much rather hear than his. I fear it will be disastrous to our people, and I regret it deeply."

The party remained at Charlotte about one week. While here Mr Davis received the propositions agreed upon between Johnston and Sherman for peace, submitted them to his Cabinet, and called upon its members present for written opinions upon them. These were called for at about 10 o'clock on the evening when the terms were received, and the Cabinet met him at 10 next morning. All were present except Mr Breckinridge, who had approved them, and who was then with Johnston, and Mr Trenholm, who was sick at a private house in Charlotte.

No comparison or interchange of opinions had been had, and their views were nearly identical as to the condition of the country, the character of the terms, and the policy of accepting them; and upon calling upon Mr Trenholm he concurred in the views of his colleagues. They were thus returned to Johnston approved.

Three days afterwards Mr Davis received a dispatch from Johnston announcing that the Government of the United States disapproved Sherman's course, and that no other terms than those offered by Grant to Lee could be given.

Johnston accepted these terms, within the time agreed upon, and surrendered his army.

No other course now seemed open to Mr Davis but to leave the country; and his immediate advisers urged him to do so with the utmost promptitude. Troops began to come into Charlotte, however, escaping from Johnston's surrender, and there was much talk amongst them of crossing the Mississippi and continuing the war.

Perkins of Hampton's, Debrell's, Duke's and Ferguson's commands of cavalry were hourly coming in. They seemed determined to get across the river and fight it out, and wherever they encountered Mr Davis they cheered and sought to encourage him. It was evident that he was greatly affected by the constancy and spirit of these men, and that, regardless of his own safety, his thoughts dwelt upon the possibility of gathering together a body of troops to make head against the foe and to arouse the people to arms.

His friends, however, saw the urgent expediency of getting further South as rapidly as possible, and after about a week's stay at Charlotte they left with an escort of some two or three hundred cavalry, and two days afterwards reached Yorkville, S. C., travelling slowly and not at all like men escaping from the country.

In pursuing this route the party met near the Catawba river a gentleman whose plantation and homestead lay about half a mile from his banks, and who had come out to meet Mr Davis and to offer him the hospitality of his house.

His dwelling, beautifully situated and surrounded by ornate and cultivated grounds, was reached about 4 o'clock P. M., and the charming lady of the mansion, with that earnest sympathy and generous kindness which Mr Davis in his

fortune never failed to receive from Southern women, soon made every man of the party forget his cares and feel, for a time at least, "O'er all the ills of life victorious."

After such slight renovation and changes of their travel-soiled toilets as circumstances permitted, and an hour of refreshing rest, it was a novel sight to see Mr Davis and Mr Reagan, with a little son of their kind host as their ally, playing an animated and well-contested game of marbles against his second son, a boy of some ten years, supported by Gen. Breckinridge and another Cabinet officer. The game lasted nearly an hour; and notwithstanding the skill of his opponents, Breckinridge, who plays the best game of marbles of any leading public man since Judge Marshall excelled, and who had his usual good luck, came off victorious.

The youngsters, two bright intelligent Southern boys, will never forget that ardently disputed game of marbles with Mr Davis, who, to their infinite delight, seemed as much at home with all the words of caution and command, from "knuckle down at law" to "roundings," as themselves.

At Yorkville, Colonel Preston and other gentlemen had arranged for the accommodation of Mr Davis and his party at private houses, and here they remained one night and a part of the next day.

A small cavalry escort scouted extensively, and kept Mr Davis advised of the positions of the enemy's forces, to avoid which was a matter of some difficulty. With this view, the party from Yorkville rode over to a point below Clinton, on the Lawrenceville and Columbia railroad, and thence struck off to Cokesboro', on the Greenville railroad.

Here the party received the kindest attention at private houses. On the evening of his arrival Mr Davis received news by a scout that the enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, was but ten miles off, and that he was pressing stock upon all sides; and it was deemed advisable to make but a brief stay.

Morganatic Marriages.

Everybody has heard the term "morganatic marriages," and many people suppose that marriages of this kind are a species of concubinage, in which the kings and princes of Europe are indulging. This is not the case, however. A morganatic marriage is just as binding upon the parties as any other, and precludes any other marriage. The term is derived from the German Morgengabe, which means a dowry. It signifies a matrimonial contract in which one of the parties is greatly superior in rank to the other. If it be the bride who is of inferior rank, she agrees that she and her children shall be entitled neither to the rank nor the estate of her husband, and that the dowry which is settled upon her at the time of the marriage shall be accepted in lieu of all other privileges. If the man be the inferior, he gives his assent to similar conditions. In the bridal ceremony the party of superior rank gives the left hand, instead of the right, to the other—whence these marriages are sometimes styled "left-handed." One of the most famous marriages of this class was that of Frederick William the Third of Prussia, to the Countess Augusta of Harrach, upon whom her husband conferred the rank of Princess of Liegnitz—a marriage consummated in 1824, long after the death of the king's more legitimate spouse, the beautiful Queen Louisa. The Princess of Liegnitz is still living—a widow since 1840. Another morganatic marriage was that of the late king of Denmark, Frederick the Seventh, who, after being divorced from two princesses, married morganatically a plain dressmaker by the name of Rasmussen, with whom he lived happily till his death. He first encountered her under very singular circumstances. It is the custom at Copenhagen, when a large fire occurs, for one of the princes to attend it, and to take command of the detachment of troops which is always called out to keep order while the firemen endeavor to extinguish the conflagration. Frederick, then Crown Prince, was once performing this duty, when his eye caught sight of a dressed wax-figure in the window of a dressmaker's shop in the second story of the burning building. In the hurry and excitement of the moment he mistook this lay-figure for a living person endeavoring to escape from the window. Leaping from his horse, he plunged into the building and ascended the staircase. On his way through the rooms he discovered the owner of the dressmaking establishment, who was bewildered in the smoke, and whom he conducted to a place of safety. This was the woman whom he subsequently married, bestowing upon her the title of the Countess Danner, and settling upon her a large dowry. She survived him only a year or two.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW TO COME BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—A case is soon to come before the Supreme Court here that will decide as to the constitutionality of the reconstruction law. It is that of Colonel McArdle, an editor of Natchez, Miss., who, in his paper, recently indulged in some plain comments upon the practical working of the military governments. He designated General Ord as a military usurper, intimating that he would have to enforce his measures at the point of the bayonet, and that the people would not submit to his making a Poland of Mississippi. He was arrested by order of Gen. Ord, but before he could be tried by military commission a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and on examination before Judge Hill of the United States District Court of Mississippi, he held that the law was constitutional and remanded the prisoner to custody, fixing his bail at \$1,000. The case is now to be sent here on a writ of error, with all the proofs and papers bearing upon it. The hearing before Chief Justice Chase and his associates will excite extraordinary interest, from the fact that it will be the first case that has come before this court involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws. It is expected that the necessary documents will be here with little delay, and that the case will be taken up out of its order.—Wash. Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

S. GROSE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Family Supplies, Trade Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

December 9, 1867.

Solomon's Throne.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from a Persian manuscript called the history of Jerusalem: "The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubies, intermingled with pearls, each of which was as large as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven sides; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, ripe and unripe; on the top of the trees are to be seen figures of plumage birds, particularly the peacock, the etan and the kargas. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the ear of mortal never heard. On the first steps were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of precious stones of various kinds, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the various colors of purple, violet, green, and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspect, large in size and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such that when Solomon placed his foot on the first step the birds spread their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his reaching the third step the whole assemblage of demons, and fairies, and men repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step voices were heard addressing him in the following manner: "Son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his reaching the sixth all of the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh all the birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself on the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of precious perfumes on Solomon, after which two of the kargas descended and placed the golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the psalms of David, and the dove, having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of evil persons to the throne the lions were wont to set up a terrible roar, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also, and demons, and gnomi to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them, no one dared be guilty of falsehood, but all confessed their crimes. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David."

Rare Instance of Devoted Friendship.